

## LOCAL BREVITIES.

The price of sugar was 34 at the latest advices.

William Eassie will leave for Kealia today on the Mikahala.

The messenger service has mounted its boys on Columbia bicycles.

The August number of the Paradise of the Pacific will be out in time for the Australia's mail.

The different lodges of Old Fellows will give a reception to G. D. Gilman at Excelsior Hall this evening.

F. A. Schaefer & Co. have received a fresh lot of Apollinaris water, which they offer at low rates.

The Arthur White case will come up in the Circuit Court this morning. It is the last criminal case on the calendar.

The royalists claim to be very jubilant over the news received on Saturday. Where does the jubilation come in?

Capt. Campbell, the dock superintendent of the Inter-Island Company, left for Kapaa yesterday on the steamer Kaala.

There is some talk of starting another sugar plantation on this island. The land selected is said to be on the other side of Ewa.

A proclamation of neutrality appears in the official column in this issue. It refers to the war being waged between Japan and China.

Mr. and Mrs. Gorham D. Gilman are at the Hawaiian Hotel. They have engaged passage on the Mariposa, which leaves on the 23d inst.

A native died suddenly at Koolau, this island, on Saturday afternoon. His name could not be ascertained. Alcoholism is said to be the cause of his death.

Moemoe, the bandboy who was arrested some time ago on a charge of attempted burglary, has been sent to prison for six years. His companion, Leon, was given five years.

Antone Cloye pleaded guilty yesterday to a charge of receiving stolen goods. It is understood that Cloye is willing to leave the country, and, if he does so, the prosecution will be dropped.

George Beckley, the pursuer of the Kinan, will try to make arrangements to have the local bicycle riders race on the Volcano road. If he is successful a handsome gold medal will be offered as a prize.

There was a rumor current yesterday that the cruiser Champion would leave port for a short cruise. It was ascertained last night that the story was not so. The Champion will remain in port for the present at least.

Francis Harden, the exile, writes that if China will not accept his services he will return to Honolulu in about three months. Francis ignores, with a stoicism worthy of a better cause, the great fact that everybody wants to forget him.

A native man, one of the salvationists, was preaching near the fishmarket Saturday, when he suddenly dropped dead. A native who was listening to him, said he was talking politics, claiming that if the ex-queen was restored, the natives would all die. Just as he finished this statement, he dropped dead himself.

In the course of the next three or four days the Board of Registration and the examiners of applicants for certificates of special rights, will leave town for the purpose of holding sessions in the different precincts throughout this island. This, of course, will necessitate a discontinuance of the sessions in Honolulu. Due notice of when the registration will cease here for the present and when it will be resumed will be given by advertisement.

## THE OWNER IS WANTED.

## Ninety-six Tins of Opium Captured on the Steamer Australia.

The Australia was searched from stem to stern on Saturday and as a result Deputy Port Surveyor Gilfillan unearthed ninety-six tins of opium. The drug was found in three different places. The ice house was first searched and every box of fruit was opened but no opium was discovered. Gilfillan was not discouraged, however, and as he expressed it he "put on his working clothes" and went below where the firemen and coal-passers reside, and later in the day he was rewarded as above stated. This is the second capture made by Gilfillan within a month.

## MRS. DOMINIS' PROTEST.

## The Text of the Document Sent to Foreign Representatives.

## SHE QUOTES CLEVELAND'S MESSAGE.

A Request Written Shortly Before the Promulgation of the Constitution That the Foreign Diplomats Do Not Recognize the New Republic.

The following is the text of the protest sent by Liliuokalani to the various foreign diplomats just before the promulgation of the new Constitution:

SIR: Having in mind the amicable relations hitherto existing between the Government which you here represent and the Government of Hawaii, as evidenced by many years of friendly intercourse, and being desirous of bringing to the attention of your Government the facts here following, I, Liliuokalani, by the grace of God and under the Constitution of the Hawaiian Kingdom, Queen, do hereby solemnly protest, that I am now and have continuously been since the 23rd day of January, A. D. 1891, the Constitutional Sovereign of the Hawaiian Kingdom; that on the 17th day of January, A. D. 1893, in the words of the President of the United States himself, "By an act of war, committed with the participation of a diplomatic representative of the United States, and without authority of Congress, the Government of a feeble but friendly and confiding people has been overthrown. A substantial wrong has thus been done which a due regard for our national character as well as the rights of the injured people requires we should endeavor to repair;" that on said date I and my Government prepared a written protest against any and all acts done against myself and the Constitutional Government of the Hawaiian Kingdom by certain persons claiming to have established a Provisional Government of and for this Kingdom; that said protest was forwarded to the President of the United States, also to Sanford B. Dole, the Chairman of the Executive Council of the said Provisional Government, and was by the latter duly acknowledged; that in response to said protest the President of the United States sent a special commissioner in the person of Hon. Jas. H. Blount to Honolulu to make an accurate, full and impartial investigation of the facts attending the subversion of the Constitutional Government of Hawaii and the installment in its place of the Provisional Government; that said Commissioner arrived in Honolulu on the 29th day of March, A. D. 1893, and fulfilled his duties with untiring diligence and rare tact and fairness; that said Commissioner found that the Government of Hawaii surrendered its authority under a threat of war, until such time only as the Government of the United States, upon the facts being presented to it, should reinstate the Constitutional Sovereign, and the Provisional Government was created to exist until terms of union with the United States of America have been negotiated and agreed upon, and also that but for the lawless occupation of Honolulu under false pretenses by United States forces, and but for the United States Minister's recognition of the Provisional Government when the United States forces were its sole support and constituted its only military strength, I and my government would never have yielded to the Provisional Government, even for a time, and for the sole purpose of submitting my case to the enlightened justice of the United States, or for any purpose; also that the great wrong done to this feeble but independent state by an abuse of the authority of the United States should be undone by restoring the legitimate government.

That since the happening of said events, the executive, and the Congress of the United States have formally declined the overtures of the said Provisional Government for the annexation of the Hawaiian Islands to the United States.

That notwithstanding said recited facts, said Provisional Government has continued to exercise the functions of government in this kingdom to the present date, and that its course from the time of its inception to the present, has been marked by a succession of arbitrary, illiberal and despotic acts, and by the enactment and enforcement of pretended "laws" subversive of the first principles of free government and utterly at variance with the traditions, history, habits and wishes of the Hawaiian people.

That said Provisional Government has now recently convened, and is now holding what it is pleased to term a Constitutional Convention, composed of nineteen (19) self-appointed members, being the President and Executive and Advisory Councils of said Provisional Government, and eighteen (18) delegates elected by less than ten per cent (10%) of the loyal voters of the kingdom, consisting almost entirely of aliens, and chiefly of such aliens as have no permanent homes or interests in Hawaii, and which said convention is now considering a draft of a constitution (copy of which is hereto annexed) submitted for its approval by the Executive Council of said Provisional Government consisting of the President and Ministers thereof.

That it is the expressed purpose of the said Provisional Government to promulgate such constitution as shall be approved by said convention without submitting it to a vote of the people, or any of the people, and to thereupon proclaim a government under such constitution, and under the name of the Republic of Hawaii.

That the said Provisional Government has not assumed a republican or other constitutional form, but has remained a mere executive council, or oligarchy, set up without the assent of the people; that it has not sought

to find a permanent basis of popular support, and has not given no evidence of an intention to do so; that its representatives assert that the people of Hawaii are unfit for popular government and frankly avow that they can be best ruled by arbitrary or despotic power, and that the proposed Constitution, so submitted by said Executive Council of the Provisional Government for the approval of said Convention does not provide for or contemplate a free, popular or republican form of government—but does contemplate and provide for a form of government of arbitrary and oligarchical powers, concentrated in the hands of a few individuals irresponsible to the people, or to the representatives of the people, and which is opposed to all modern ideas of free government.

Wherefore, I, the Constitutional Sovereign of the Hawaiian Kingdom, on behalf of myself and the people of said Kingdom, do hereby again most solemnly protest against the acts aforesaid, and against any and all other acts done against myself, my people and the constitutional government of the Hawaiian Kingdom; and I do hereby earnestly request that the government represented by you will not extend its recognition to any pretended government of the Hawaiian Kingdom, under whatever name it may apply for such recognition, other than the constitutional government so deposed as aforesaid—except such government shall show its title to exist by the will of the people of Hawaii, expressed at an election, wherein the whole people shall have an opportunity, unobscured by force and undeterred by fear or fraud, to register their preferences as to the form of government under which they will live. With assurances of my esteem,

I am, Sir,

LILIUOKALANI.

## MORE EXCURSIONISTS.

## A Yacht to Carry a Party Through the South Seas.

The following letter was received by a business man of this city on Saturday. It is self-explanatory:

SAN LEANDRO (Cal.), July 28, 1894.

DEAR MR. —: I was on my way yesterday to take my ticket for Honolulu by one of Spreckels' schooners when I accidentally heard of a proposed excursion which seems to fit my case exactly. The promoters of the excursions to Chicago last summer, with whom I then traveled, have been making a business of excursions ever since. They have now hired a beautiful yacht of 220 tons register and 350 tons capacity, which was built here three years ago by a rich man for a trip round the world. The yacht has been in charge of the vessel carrying supplies to the unladen missionaries of the South Pacific Isles. The Captain tells me that in all of those years he has never once had to reef his top sails. I am going to be one of the crowd, sure. We are first to sail for the Marquesas and visit two or three of those islands. Then we drop in to an "atoll" island, about which Darwin has written so much. Next we reach the Pomotian group, where we expect to make the acquaintance of real, genuine, hungry savages with unimpaired digestions. Provided we are not absorbed there, we continue the voyage to Tahiti, where we stay a fortnight or so before sailing for the Hawaiian Islands. We make for Hilo first and visit the volcano which you keep on tap there. Then we come to Honolulu and stay a week or so, where I hope to give you greeting as in days of yore. The trip is to be called the "100 days' trip," and is to cost \$500, all included. We are to take a naphtha launch along, and go visiting about the islands. The company want to make this one of the popular excursions of the age, and to run several times a year. This time they don't expect to make anything but reputation, but for the future the price is to be \$500. The only drawback to me is that we can't get off before the middle or end of September. So you have plenty of time to tell me what you think about it. Yours sincerely,

## THE MIOWERA ASHORE AGAIN.

## Her First Voyage After Being Repaired Ends in Disaster.

In the San Francisco papers of the 1st instant, a brief dispatch states that the steamer Miowera, owned by the Canadian Pacific line, which sailed from Shields July 9th for Odde, Norway, is aground near Askenfjord, on the Norwegian coast. Her passengers were landed on an uninhabited island. No other particulars are given.

The Miowera formerly ran between Sydney and Vancouver, via this port. It will be remembered that she went ashore here last November, and was saved by Captain Metcalfe, Lloyd's surveyor. After she was floated she steamed to San Francisco for repairs, but the owners thought the charges extortionate at that port, so she left for Victoria and later proceeded to England, where she was practically rebuilt. She was fitted up with refrigerators and an extensive cold storage plant.

## Naval Changes.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1.—The President today approved the application for the retirement of Admiral Stanton, to take effect July 30. This results in the promotion of Commodore Erben, now commanding the European Station, to be Rear Admiral, and the assignment of Commodore Richard Meade to command the North Atlantic Station, vacated by Admiral Stanton's retirement.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

MR. EDITOR: You will please allow me a little of your valuable time and space in your paper.

The ADVERTISER of the 23 inst. contained a communication, signed "Hamakuaite." It in a way pertains to matters legal with which I will not bother, but allow me at the same time to say that your correspondent confuses matters a little. One of the supposed perpetrators of the crime left Honokaa because he was out of employment; if he had another reason I do not know it.

At the same time some other gentlemen left, bound to Africa via Australia, and I can fully say they were ignorant of the reasons for which the "supposed perpetrator of the crime" left. The other man only made up his mind while in the metropolis to go to Australia and not to Africa. I can say this because he himself told me that place was his destination.

This is to explain matters as contained in your informant's correspondence, so as not to mix such true gentlemen as Messrs. R. T. Rickard, Sr., Charles Schultz and Joseph P. Ireland in that dirty and foolish affair to be done by "two Americans."

G. F. AFFONSO.

Honokaa, August, 8, 1894.

## Mr. Bushee.

MR. EDITOR:—I was shocked and surprised at an article which appeared in Saturday's ADVERTISER animadverting on Mr. Bushee. Mr. Bushee has lived in our midst for a great many years and leaves behind a throng of friends who will feel grieved on reading the article mentioned. His life for thirty-four years is known to many of us who can testify to its purity. He lived in Waiuku for several years in the seventies as carpenter for the plantation, and all who knew him then appreciated his friendliness and honesty. Being stricken with heart trouble he came to Honolulu for advice and was given up by his physicians. He recovered somewhat and Messrs. Nott Bros., who were sub-contractors in a large business which Mr. Bushee managed in New York in 1861, gave him light employment. By his industrious habits he was gradually advanced, as the business grew, to be book-keeper and manager. He was continually under the care of a physician and consumed great quantities of medicine, and there is no doubt it may have affected his brain. He was over seventy years of age and should have been retired long ago. I do not know that he ever had the training of a book-keeper, nor do I know who had been checking his work; but this I know, that he was thoroughly imbued with principles of honesty, and if any trifling errors are found in the books of the concern they are errors of a failing head rather than errors of the heart. Lately he failed fast, and his physician advised him to leave business and recommended a change of climate. Therefore he and Mrs. Bushee decided to go to Maesaka where she had a sister living. He was very solicitous that every little bill should be paid and left with me a sum of money to pay all which should be presented. I have paid them all and remitted him the balance.

Would it not be better to wait until a decided deficit of moment had been discovered by a thorough expert than to have cast out an innuendo that so old and revered a gentleman had "either absconded with considerable money belonging to Mr. Nott, or that he had kept Mr. Nott's books in such a way that neither head nor tail could be made of them?" The people of the islands expect more of the ADVERTISER. Respectfully,

JAS. W. GIRVIN.

[Mr. Girvin is doubtless right in his opinion of Mr. Bushee, and the ADVERTISER has never cast any slurs at him. There was a rumor to the effect mentioned, and it was investigated and found not so on Mr. Nott's own testimony. Then the facts were published.—ED.]

## The Police Force in Hamakua.

MR. EDITOR:—The police force of this district never has had the respect of the community and never has been noted for its brilliant deeds. Its general incapacity, its abject position in carrying out the petty spites of its members, and all around worthlessness have earned for it the contempt of all respectable citizens. By the way, it is the same old, easy-going, time-serving force that we have under the monarchy; with all its royalistic proclivities, inefficient in everything and prompt only in drawing its salary. The personnel of the force will not bear inspection. It runs all the way from a discharged bribe taker, through a convicted opium smoker, down to its latest acquisition, a proficient pig-poacher and expert giant-powder fisherman. What an array of talents! When the opportunity for action came, it was always found wanting, and in fact, it could never rise above the arresting of a poor Jap for carrying opium on a Sunday or for riding his horse faster than a trot. When crimes of a serious nature took place they were dumb founded—knew not which way to turn, nor what to do—and did nothing. On the contrary, they endeavored to hush up the last serious offense against law and morals, and even kept the offenders posted as to the actions of several persons who were endeavoring to have them punished for their misdeeds, and so gave them an opportunity to quit the country. A good riddance, we all say, but the ends of justice are not satisfied that way.

The members of the force say that the woman's story was not worthy of credence, she being insane. The celebrity with which the culprit absconded proves the reverse. What if the woman was poor, a native, and half insane; and only a few knew of it at first? Great God, is the enormity of an offense to be measured by the extent of its publicity? If insane, she needed our protection; a native, our consideration, and poor, our sympathy. But from our police force she received none of these; only from the community, whose sense of justice and morality were indecisively shocked, did the matter receive any consideration.

When a crime is committed, justice and the public demand that it shall not be hidden and that the offenders shall be punished; but our force says that it shall be concealed, and that the culprit shall not be punished. Then so much the worse for our police force. When the public pays good money in maintaining a police force, it expects to receive equivalent service for it; it expects that force to do its duty irrespective of color, money or influence; and when that force refuses to do its duty promptly, the public has the right to demand its dismissal, and in the present case emphatically does so. Mr. Sheriff, you cannot gloss over the incapability of the Hamakua police force. Give us another. The odor of its bad reputation irritates the olfactory nerves of every respectable citizen in the district. What we want is an energetic man for deputy sheriff, who must be an earnest supporter of the present government and not the secret sympathizer of a defunct monarchy. He and half the number of the present force will be more than sufficient to preserve law and order in this community.

ANOTHER HAMAKUAITE.

Hamakua, August 9th.

## The Kewalo Pear.

A monstrous alligator pear may be seen in the window of the News Company, raised by Mr. H. M. Whitney, at Kewalo, on King street. It is nineteen inches around the long way, nearly fifteen inches the small way, and weighs forty ounces, or two and one-half pounds. It looks more like a medium-sized musk melon than a pear, but the meat is very delicious, and about an inch thick. If such pears can be grown here, and this is only a sample of this year's fruits on the tree, why may not such pears be raised for export?

## BY AUTHORITY.

## PROCLAMATION.

Official information having been received by this Government that a state of war exists between the Empires of Japan and China, notice is hereby given to all subjects of said Empires, and to all other persons residing within this Republic, that they are prohibited from engaging either directly or indirectly in privateering against the shipping or commerce of either of said belligerents or otherwise rendering aid or taking part in said conflict and that the strict neutrality of the Republic of Hawaii must be respected.

The protection and hospitality of the ports of Hawaii shall be equally extended to the belligerents so long as they respect the neutrality of this Republic. Executive Building, August 13th, 1894.

SANFORD B. DOLE,

President of the Republic of Hawaii.

By the President:

FRANCIS M. HATCH,

Minister of Foreign Affairs.

8763 1557-31

## ACT 2.

## AN ACT RELATING TO THE DRAWING OF JURORS.

Be it Enacted by the Executive and Advisory Councils of the Republic of Hawaii:

SECTION 1. Whenever from any cause a less number than twenty-four properly qualified jurors out of any panel, native or foreign, are in attendance at any term of the Circuit Court in any Circuit, or whenever during the term of any Circuit Court, for any reason the available number of properly qualified jurors from either panel now authorized by law is less than twenty-four, the Circuit Judge together with a Clerk of Court may forthwith in the discretion of such Judge draw from the Circuit at large in the manner provided in Section 2 hereof a new panel, or a sufficient number to make up a panel of thirty-six in the First Circuit and twenty-four in the other Circuits; and the persons so drawn shall serve for the remainder of the term for which they were drawn, together with the qualified members of the old panel, if any.

SECTION 2. Such Circuit Judge, together with a Clerk of the Circuit Court or of the Judiciary Department shall draw such additional panel as follows: For a native jury in any Circuit such Judge shall select the names of fifty persons or aboriginal or part aboriginal blood; and from said fifty shall draw by lot so many names as may be required to make the panel full. For a foreign jury for the First Circuit the said Judge shall select fifty names of persons other than aboriginal Hawaiians, and from such fifty shall draw by lot such number as may be required to make a full panel. In all Circuits other than the First Circuit whenever it is necessary or proper to have a jury composed wholly or in part of others than aboriginal Hawaiians the Circuit Judge shall summon such jury from time to time as required from the Circuit at large.

SECTION 3. The Circuit Judges may draw successive panels in the manner aforesaid as many times as may be necessary.

SECTION 4. All laws and parts of laws

in conflict herewith are hereby repealed. SECTION 5. This Act shall take effect from and after its publication.

Approved this 9th day of August, A.D. 1894.

(Signed) SANFORD B. DOLE,

President of the Republic of Hawaii.

(Signed) J. A. KING,

Minister of the Interior.

1576-1

## ACT 3.

AN ACT TO AMEND ACT NO. 66 OF THE LAWS OF THE PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT, ENTITLED "AN ACT RELATING TO THE LANDING OF ALIENS IN THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS," APPROVED MARCH 1ST, 1894.

Be it Enacted by the Executive and Advisory Councils of the Republic of Hawaii:

SECTION 1. Section one of Act No. 66 of the Laws of the Provisional Government, entitled "An Act relating to the landing of Aliens in the Hawaiian Islands," approved March 1st, 1894, is hereby amended by adding at the end of said Section the following words, viz., "binding such alien to work as an agricultural laborer for a term of not less than two years."

SECTION 2. This Act take effect from the date of its publication.

Approved this 9th day of August, A.D. 1894.

(Signed) SANFORD B. DOLE,

President of the Republic of Hawaii.

(Signed) J. A. KING,

Minister of the Interior.

2576-1

## NOTICE!

The Boards of Registration and of Examiners for the Third District (the Islands of Maui, Molokai, and Lanai) will hold meetings as follows, beginning at 10 A. M. each day:

At Hamakua, Maui, Thursday, July 26, 1894.  
" Hilo, " Monday, " 30, "  
" Kona and Ulaia, Maui, Tuesday, July 31, 1894.

At Hana, Maui, Wednesday, Aug. 1, 1894.

" Kipahulu, Maui, Saturday, Aug. 4, 1894.

" Kaupo, " Monday, " 6, "

" Kahikuni and Kanaloa, Tuesday, Aug. 7, 1894.

" Unalakana, Maui, Wednesday, " 8, "

" Wailuku, Maui, Thursday, " 9, "

" Makawao, " Friday, " 10, "

" Kahakuloa, " Monday, " 13, "

" Honokohau and Kapaemahu, Maui, Tuesday, Aug. 14, 1894.

" Lahaina, Maui, Wednesday, 15, 1894.

" Kalawao, Molokai, Friday, Aug. 17, 1894.

" Pelekunu, " Saturday, " 18, "

" Halawa, " Monday, " 20, "

" Pakoa, " Tuesday, " 21, "

" Koonakakai, " Wednesday, " 22, "

" Monolei, Lanai, Thursday, " 23, "

" Lahaina, Maui, Saturday, " 25, "

Posted notices will announce any other meetings to be held by the aforesaid boards.

P. W. HARDY,

C. H. DICKEY,

J. W. KALUA.

MAKAWAO, July 29, 1894. 1576-4w

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